# THE HINDOO PATRIOT

With which is incorporated the Indian Field.

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ROYAL BOTANIC BRANCH OF THE ASIATIC

## THE WEEK.

*Monday, 25th August.*

THE inhabitants of Kumarkholly and its adjoining villages have submitted a petition to the Manager Eastern Bengal Railway, praying that a waiting room for Indian ladies may be constructed in the Kumarkholly Station. The petitioners also complain the want of latrine-arrangements in the station.

MAH PONE, the hairy woman, died in America, and her son, the only remaining hairy man of this hairy family, is applying now for Letters of Administration to her state, which is stated to consist of a claim of Rs. 10,000 against Mr. A. Pipermo, who exhibited the family in Europe and America years ago.

THE Oudh Commercial Bank, Limited, at Fyzabad, seems to be in a prosperous state. The Board of Directors consists of Babu Gokul Chand Pleader, and Vice-Chairman of the Fyzabad Municipality, Mr. Sheik Kader Bux, a merchant, Babu Hari Singh, a Mahajan, Babu Raghu Nundun, a pensioner, and Mr. E Graham of Messrs. Graham and Co., Fyzabad; Babu Ram Sarun Dass, M. A., is its Secretary. It appears from the report that the divisible balance amount to Rs. 22,252, being over 22 per cent., on the paid-up capital. The Directors have allowed the payment of a dividend for the half year, ending 30th June 1890, at 10 per cent. Up to the 30th June, the paid-up capital amounts to two lacks, and the working capital is more than 7 lacs and the reserved fund comes up to Rs. 22,000.

THE highest marks in Greek and Latin in the last Civil Service Examination were obtained by Mr. Aravinda Ghose, who got 457 marks in Greek, and 554 in Latin, out of 600 and 800 respectively, after the usual deduction of 100 marks in each of these subjects. In the modern European languages viz. French, German and Italian, both Messrs. Mahomed Yasuf and Mahimohun Ghose have obtained high places at the late competition, while as regards Oriental languages Mr. Satish Chunder Mukerji obtained 316 marks in Sanskrit, and Mr. Yasuf 472 in Arabic out of 500 each, thereby securing the highest places in those subjects.

ITALIAN military manœuvres on a large scale are being held at Brescia, and have been remarkable for the greatest success attending the use of smokeless powder; batteries of artillery using it cannonaded the enemy for half-an-hour without betraying their position.

THE *Daily News* Odessa correspondent states that the Anti-Semetic edict will be published in October, and will take effect from then; and in a supplement he states that attempts are being made to excuse the severity of its provisions.

THE St. Petersburg journals agree in asserting that the meeting of the Emperors cannot in any way tend to modify the situation of affairs between the two countries.

A MEETING took place at Pretoria to protest against the influx of British Indians. Several Britishers spoke and inveighed against the interference of the Imperial and Indian Governments in favour of the Indians. Dutchmen who spoke were more moderate in their tone.

NEARLY all the reports of the local administration on the subject of jail administration and the working of penal settlements have now been received by the Government of India. The Government Resolution on the subject may be expected about the end of next month.

THE Simla-Kalka Railway promoters have virtually accepted the terms offered by the Government of India for the construction of the line, but ask that the proposed rates may be raised. The Company want to charge rates about equivalent to two-thirds of the present Darjeeling Railway rates.

IT is reported that in consequence of the bad treatment to which Brahmini bulls are subjected a Humane Society has been got up at Sarun, which will take steps to have the animals protected in future. Asylums are to be erected to give effect to the object.

*Tuesday, 26th August.*

THE decision of 'the home authorities' on the proposals of the Government of India regarding the reduction of the overland postal rates will probably be received early next month, as the despatch on the subject must have reached the Secretary of State some little time ago. The Indian Post Office, by the way, has a very large stock of 4½ anna envelopes, and these will be issued as at present, though the stamp will have to be printed over it the new rate of 2½ or 3 annas as the case may be.

THE petitioners for the abolition of the Simla Municipality are about to draw up a short reply in answer to the late document of the Municipality, denying its charges, and urging that Simla is not adapted for Municipal rule, and proposing that a vote of the rate-payers may now be taken to decide the question. At the same time they refuse to admit that the Municipality has cleared itself of the charges brought against it. The petitioners declare that their charges are solely against the system, and in no way directed against the Committee personally.

THE Postal Conference at Cawnpore, which is to assemble on the 1st of September, will include representatives of the various railways affected by the proposed change in the timing of the trains on the East Indian line, as well as the Superintendent of the Railway Mail Service and the Postmaster-General of the North-West Provinces. The chief business of the Conference will be the framing of new time-tables, a laborious matter when it is remembered that the service from Calcutta on the east, to Bombay, Peshawur and Kurrachee on the west and north-west, has to be recast.

MR. P. SPENCER, the aeronaut, who was engaged by the Netherlands Government to instruct the Dutch officers in the use of balloons, the trial trips made by him in Batavia, in the presence of a number of Dutch officers having proved eminently successful, and demonstrated the value of captive balloons for reconnoitring purposes, has met with a serious accident. The balloon on its ascent at Lamboera was fired on by the Achinese, resulting in the escape of the gas and its rapid descent to mother earth; it finally landed on some jungle land and was found to have been much damaged. Mr. Spencer was accompanied by Major. Haver Droeze; both were seriously shaken, and it is said that they would have been killed, had it not been for the agility, they displayed in jumping from the falling balloon. The failure of this aerial reconnoitring expedition is said to have discouraged the Dutch authorities, who are inclined to pay Mr. Spencer an indemnity and let him go further with his balloon.

AN interesting collection of anecdotes of Prince Bismarck has been published. According to some of these anecdotes Prince Bismarck appears to be a superstitious man who has a firm faith in the occult powers of number and various other things besides which are not dreamt of in our philosophy. For instance nothing would induce him to transact any business of importance on a Friday. At Versailles he predicted that he was to die at such an age in such a year. He added that he was as sure of it as he was of his very existence, for he gravely assured his hearers that he knew the "mystic number which ruled his life." One wonders while reading these anecdotes if the individual of whom they are related is really the man of "blood and iron" who humiliated France, created and consolidated the German empire and had been for nearly twenty years the most prominent figure on the political stage of Europe.

THE military authorities are, the *Pioneer* understands, likely to take up the question of water-supply and sanitation in cantonments, so as to keep pace with what is being done by the Municipalities.

THE force visiting the Black Mountain this cold weather will only march along the frontier, not entering tribal territory. Probably about a thousand men will take part in the promenade, with another thousand in reserve—all drawn from the Frontier Force.

THE Viceroy and party returned from their hill trip on Sunday afternoon making a long ride in from Narkhanda to Shola.

*Wednesday, 27th August.*

A CURIOUS feature in the transmission of money over India is brought to notice by the Head Commissioner of Paper Currency in his last annual report. The bulk of silver bullion imported into India is for obvious reasons landed in Bombay and presented to the mint there for coinage. When any of this money is wanted in Calcutta it is sent over in Bombay notes at the trifling cost of registration through the post, and can then be sold in Calcutta at another trifle of discount of, say, half an anna per cent, and paid into the Treasury at par for Government dues, such as the purchase of opium. In this way the Banks move their money across India at Government expense. The amount of Bombay notes cashed at the Calcutta Currency Office during the year 1889-90 was more than two crores, as against 32 lakhs of Calcutta notes cashed at Bombay, and of course Government had to move money over to meet the difference. Another reason this against the contention that Government should undertake to cash all notes at any office.

THE *Statesman* writes :

The paragraph in yesterday's *Hindoo Patriot* announcing the formation of the Executive Council of the Reception Committee for the approaching National Congress is significant in more ways than one. Among the names, we note men distinguished in every walk of life uniting together for a great national object. It is a happy and a healthy sign of the times when we find men like Maharaja Sir Jotindra Mohan Tagore, Raja Rajendralala Mitra, Raja Pyari Mohan Mukerjee and Raja Durga Churn Law consenting to co-operate with the zealous politicians of the new school in furtherance of a great common object. They have often differed; but they now meet upon a common platform. A fact like this speaks volumes in favour of the capacity of the people for joint action with a view to the promotion of national aims and purposes. We hear a great deal about the prevalence of party spirit in India. *Daladali* is a word which is said not even to have its counterpart in our own language. That may or may not be so; but it is very evident from all that we hear, that party-spirit is carried to lengths in this country which would be intolerable among European nations, and that it is permitted to colour the social and domestic relations of life to a degree that is unheard-of in any other country. When, however, we find distinguished leaders of the Calcutta aristocracy consenting to co-operate with distinguished men belonging to the middle classes, we note a growth and development of the capacity for united action which is creditable to those who set the example, and which augurs well for the country. The reception of the delegates is an important function, and it is a compliment which Bengal pays to the rest of India, when on the Reception Committee are to be found the most distinguished names on this side of India. The function is also an expensive one. It has been estimated that the expenses for the reception of the delegates will not fall far short of sixty thousand rupees. The names of the wealthiest men on the Reception Committee are a guarantee that the necessary funds will be forthcoming. Those who have consented to serve on the Reception Committee, will, we are quite sure, prove themselves equal to their responsibility. Altogether we congratulate the native community of Calcutta on the formation of their Reception Committee. A work well begun is half done, and this may in truth be said of the Committee which has just been formed. Mr. Swinhoe, we observe, is the only European who is on the Committee.

The leaders of our society are always willing to add the weight of their influence to movements which are calculated to do good to the country.

THE Czar will visit Berlin in October.

A HYDERABAD paper has a paragraph to the effect that a compromise is likely to be made between the Government and Sirdar Abdul Huq. That proposals for a compromise have been made is undoubtedly true, but nothing has yet been settled. The Sirdar is expected back in Hyderabad very shortly, when he will be informed of the decision which the Government has formed.

THERE are prospects (says the Lahore paper) of another important case of libel being brought to court shortly in connection with a certain article which appeared recently in a native paper published in English at Lahore. The article referred to is said to have contained serious allegations against a Mahomedan gentleman of Kasur, who holds the position of an honorary magistrate there, and is also president of the municipal committee of that town. The libel complained of is alleged to have been published in bad spirit and was intended to harm the complainant's reputation, who, it is understood, has instructed Mr. Carr Stephen and Moulvie Fazl Deen to serve his alleged defamers with the usual notice, and after other preliminaries necessary in cases of this kind to file a formal complaint charging the proprietor, editor and the printer with libel.

*Thursday, 28th August.*

MOUSSA BEY has been sentenced to exile from Turkish territory.

THE *Standard's* Paris correspondent telegraphs that much importance is attached in diplomatic circles to the letters from St. Petersburg appearing in *La France*. The latest telegram says, that events in Bulgaria are daily assuming a more disquieting shape for Russia. M. Stambouloff treats Prince Ferdinand as a nonentity, and Prince Ferdinand no longer plays an effective part in the direction of public affairs. Russian troops in Poland now number 3,50,000. The Grand Duke Nicholas has gone on a tour of inspection to see that all is ready for an emergency.

REFERRING to Parliamentary obstruction, Lord Salisbury said that, during a portion of this year, obstruction had been King. In the present age men talk more and more in Courts and law cases, which in the good old days would have taken three hours, now take ten days, but by the side of this natural phenomenon another painful feature is coming into view. It is evident that a new power has arisen—a power which believes in its own mandate and means to exercise its own authority, the power of obstruction. Our forefathers would have found a short and easy way over difficulties of that kind. He ventured to prophesy that our descendants will find them also No nation will ever flourish if it allows unrestricted exercise to the powers of a Parliamentary bore.

A NATIVE who attempted to cure a leper at Kishengunge, according to public notice, by causing him to be bitten by a deadly cobra, which killed him instantly, has been sentenced by the sessions judge to five years' imprisonment.

The following is the subject of a complaint made to the authorities by the members of a Students' Boarding House and by gentlemen residing in the neighbourhood of Nos. 66 and 70 Cornwallis-street. These premises, it is alleged, are a source of constant annoyance, not only to them, but to passers-by. The petition sets forth that in 1887 the deputy commissioner of police, acting on the information of the inhabitants of the locality, directed the closing up of the said houses, a direction which was promptly obeyed; that the same houses have since been re-opened in the early part of this year, causing the petitioners much annoyance and offence; that the inmates of these houses make a great noise at night, singing obscene songs and abusing one another in the filthiest language; that they often go on to the roofs of their houses and even parade the footpath facing their residences, and conduct themselves with great indecency, so much so that ladies living in the neighbourhood cannot come out on the verandahs of their houses to enjoy fresh air; that many of the petitioners cannot sleep at night owing to the rowdy nature of these houses. The petitioners in conclusion pray that the authorities will be pleased to direct an enquiry, if necessary, in the first instance, and direct the immediate closing of these houses, they being sources of annoyance and offence to the neighbours, and opposed to public decency and morals.

AT the Viceroy's inspection of native troops at Patiala there will be on parade about a thousand Cavalry and two thousand Infantry, comprising contingents from Nabha, Jhind, and Patiala, all, it is reported, in excellent order. Lieutenant-Colonel Melliss will probably visit Patiala a few days before the Viceroy's arrival.

Affairs in Armenia are assuming a serious aspect. The Mussalmans are armed and excited against the Armenians, who live in great fear of an attack.

The harvest in the southern counties of England is not a prosperous one, and the hay crop has been a failure and the wheat partially so. The crop of oats is satisfactory.

GENERAL von Caprivi has conferred with M. de Giers, but it is generally believed that the meeting of the Emperor William and the Czar will result in no new departure.

The Medical Officer reports to the Clonakilty Guardians, in Ireland, that three thousand persons in the district will be starving in another month, owing to the failure of the potato crop, unless extraneous relief is forthcoming. Similarly gloomy reports are received from other counties in Ireland.

SPEAKING at Lincolnshire the other day, Lord Cross said that England had now the power as well as the will to demand that the peace of Europe should not be disturbed. Much good work has been done in India by the two Viceroys with whom he had served. They had absolutely defended the North-West Frontier against all comers. He believed that India was now as flourishing as all must wish it to be.

*Friday, 29th August.*

IRONWORKS and factories in Victoria and New South Wales are stopping work for want of coal. The Collieries also are closing for lack of transport caused by the marine strike. There is a general paralysis of trade, and provisions are at a ruinously high price.

AMONGST other enterprises which His Highness the Gaekwar of Baroda has encouraged is a recently formulated scheme for collecting and publishing the works of old popular Gujerati authors, who have indirectly influenced the social life of the province. The *Bombay Gazette* writes:—"A committee of gentlemen keenly interested in education, like Dewan Bahadoor Manibhai, Rao Bahadoor Ambalal Desai, Khan Bahadoor Jamshedji Dalal, and others, are supervising the work, and they have thrown themselves into it with much energy. They have already started a series which they call 'Prachin Kavya Mala, or the series of Old Poems.' Six numbers of the series are already before the public, and we are told by competent Gujerati scholars that the greatest care is displayed in selecting, editing, and annotating the poems. The first number 'Draupadi Harana' is a fine epic of the Miltonic type, with many passages of philological importance. The second and third numbers throw light on the Vallabhacharya doctrine of Vaishnavism, about which till now very litile was known to popular readers. People who take an interest in the cause of female education will be glad to learn that two beautiful poems by two lady-writers, who flourished a centry ago, have been published by this committee. One of these lady poets, Radhabai, though a Maratha Brahmin, has written in Gujerati some really pathetic verses, though her admixture of Marathi and Gujerati phraseology occasionally produces a strange effect. Very little is known about her and the other poetess, Divalibai, and in fact, the Gujerati world did not know even of their existence. The committee have entrusted the work of editing and annotating to the Director of Vernacular Instruction, and we are assured that he deserves credit for the elaborate notes that he has written."

IT is notified in the *Gazette of India* that H. E. the Governor-General in Council, having sanctioned further surveys being undertaken for a line of railway from (*a*) Sini, near Chyebessa to Midnapore, and (*b*) Midnapore to Cuttack, is pleased to place the same under the control of the Director-General of Railways. These serveys will form part of the "Moghul Sarai-Howrah Railway Survey" charge.

THE Government of India is said to have declined to sanction a project started by a number of Chiefs and Native gentlemen in the Deccan to establish a military college at Poona, as a memorial of the Duke of Connaught's command of the Bombay Army.

A BRONZE statue of Lord Reay by Mr. Boehm has been decided upon by the Bombay Reay Memorial Committee at a cost of £3,000.

THE Manager of the Eastern Bengal State Railway writes:—"Information has been received of a breach in the Laltakuri Embankment (Moorshedabad District) the failure of which in 1885 was attended with such disastrous results to the Eastern Bengal State Railway line near Bogoola. The breach occurred at 10 P M. on Monday, the 25th instant, and it is expected that the flood water will reach the Eastern Bengal State Railway line in 3 or 4 days. The floods along the line near Bogoola are already nearly up to the top of the bank, but owing to the extra bridges provided since 1885, the level of the water on either side is nearly the same, and though the extra water due to the bursting of the Laltakuri Embankment will probably cause the floods to top the rails, it is hoped that there will not be sufficient current over the bank to cause a breach in the line. Arrangements have been made to have the line regularly patrolled and thoroughly examined, and a restriction has been placed on the speed of all trains passing the portion of line where the flood is highest.

IT is believed that the greatest achievement in the way of telephonic communication is that of the telephone between New York and Chicago. By this medium audible converse is held between two persons standing just 1000 miles apart. Europe has not yet come up to much more than one-half this distance. The telephone between Paris and Marseilles covers 562½ miles, which is a long way short of the New York and Chicago.

THE Leprosy Commission will devote, at least, a year to conducting their enquiries into the cause and nature of leprosy in India.

IT has been decided that no question is to be put as to religion in taking the census in the British isles except in Ireland.

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*Saturday, 30th August.*

THE determination of the postal authorities to use the Indian Midland Railway for the conveyance of Upper Indian mails to and from Bombay is a step which, the *Poineer* thinks, the public will be quick to appreciate. When a special train with the overland bags has to be despatched from Bombay, it will be run as far as Itarsi, where it will be broken up, one van going on to Allahabad and another to Agra. The service by the Midland line will have to be accelerated, as it at present is far too slow for such a direct route; but given this, the western part of the North-West Provinces and the whole of the Punjab will materially benefit by the change. Sometimes, too, letters sorted on the steamers go astray, for once they are despatched by the Bombay-Baroda line, they can only be recovered after a long delay. Now the bags will be overhauled between Bombay and Itarsi, and any mistakes made can be rectified before that junction is reached.

AN International Conference on Cremation was opened at Berlin on Aug 4 by Herr Mutterne, member of the Berlin Town Council. A resolution was passed expressing the hope that the Governments which had hitherto been averse to cremation would recognise the pernicious effects of the present method of disposing of the dead, and would consent to cremation being made optional.

THE Emperor of Austria has received petitions from a considerable number of his female subjects claiming military service.

THE Agricultural Conference will be convened at Simla from the 6th of October, as Sir Edward Buck will not return to Simla till the 3rd of October.

IT appears from the Resolution of the Bengal Government on the report on its legal affairs for 1-9-90 that six appeal cases were pending before the Privy Council at the close of the year. 348 cases were decided in favour of the Government, and 58 against it during the year under review. The result of the litigation in which the Court of Wards was concerned, will be apparent from the fact that 514 original cases were decided in favour of the Court of Wards. Rs. 11,659 were realized out of Rs. 55,247, as the amount of Government decrees. The different Wards' Estates realized 2 lacs and 15 thousand rupees out of 11 lacs, due as the amount of their decrees. The largest outstanding balances have been shown in the account of the Burdwan Raj Estate to the tune of nearly 2 lacs and 69 thousand. The Tikari Estate has an outstanding balance of nearly a lac and 78 thousand. The Lieutenant-Govenor has called fora special report regarding the balance of the Tikari Estate.

IT is understood that Sir Henry Harrison has apparently with a view to prevent fraudulent opium transactions, issued a Circular, introducing new rules for the guidance of merchants and others, interested in the opium trade. After consultation with some of the principal firms and dealers in opium, the practice of transferring by endorsements of certificates and delivery-passes by individuals or representatives of firms, is, in future, to be discontinued, and at the time of cancelling a pass of delivery-order, it will be held that the last endorsement on it will be stamped "final" for the purpose of the shipment of the opium specified therein.

THE *Daily Telegraph's* St. Petersburg correspondent writes that the Czar has consented to treat with M. Stambouloff with a view to effect some improvement in the condition of affairs in Bulgaria. He also states that Russia, acting on the initiative of Germany, will withdraw her troops from the German frontier.

THE Maharaja of Cooch Behar, we hear, applied to the Govenment of Bengal some time ago for a loan of five lakhs of rupees on the securities of the Chucklajat estate, the money being required for the proposed Cooch Behar State Railway. The terms proposed by Government, however, were not accepted and the transaction fell through.

THE Government of India has ruled that the orders regarding the prohibition of acquiring or holding landed property by covenanted civil servants, military officers in civil employ, etc., within the province in which they are employed or concerned, are intended to apply equally to all officers of the Public Works Department, including civil engineers.

THE Calcutta correspondent of the *Civil and Military Gazette* hears that a civil suit against the Mohunt of Tarkeshwar is pending in the Serampore Court. The plaintiff has asked for a declaratory decree that the temple be open to votaries at all times for worship, and has adduced evidence to show that extortion is restorted to from pilgrims who are not allowed to make free-will offerings. Several witnesses have been examined.

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THE INDIAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE CULTIVATION OF SCIENCE.

(210, Bow-Bazar Street.)
(Session 1890-91.)

Lecture by Babu Asutosh Mukerjee, M. A., on *Monday*, the *1st September* at 4½ P. M.
*Subject*: Theory of Strain and Displacement.

Lecture by Dr. Mahendra Lal Sircar, on *Tuesday* the *2nd September* at 7½ P. M.
*Subject*: Expansion by Heat.

Lecture by Babu Asutosh Mukerjee, M. A., on *Wednesday*, the *3rd September* at 4½ P. M.
*Subject*: Physical Optics; Fresnel's Theory of double Refraction.

Lecture by the Rev. Father Lafont, S. J. C. I. E., on *Thursday*, the *4th Inst.*, at 7 P. M.
*Subject*: Refraction through Lenses.

MAHENDRA LAL SIRCAR, M. D.,
*August 30th, 1890.* *Honorary Secretary*

The Hindoo Patriot

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1890.

## THE GOVERNMENT RESOLUTION ON LEPROSY.

THE rinderpest is a dreadfully devastating disease. It destroys by entire flocks. When it once breaks out there is no safety in the herd where it manifests itself. Medical science is entirely at fault in regard to it, and the wisdom of Parliament has devised slaughter as the best preventive. It makes the infected liable to immediate slaughter. This mode of stamping out has hitherto proved so far efficacious that it checks the spread of the disease, and makes the locality where it manifests itself free from the presence of it. There can be no comparison between rinderpest and Leprosy. The latter is far from being lethal. Patients groan under it from year's end to year's end, and as far as we know, it is not infectious or contagious in any sense, like the rinderpest or any other that we know of. It is, however, the most loathsome disease that human flesh is heir to; and, hitherto it has been thought uncontrollable. Hence it is from an early period that legislators in their helplessness have resorted to stamp it out in some form or other by means other than revolting. It would not suit with the spirit of Hinduism to suppress it by slaughter in so many words, but they meant it as what they could by ordaining the best expiation of the disease to be suicide by entering a burning pier. In the Bible the direction is more positive. Besides, as the disease is peculiarly loathsome and the feeling of disgust makes people avoid the contact of the afflicted, the impression has been general that it is contagious or infectious in some way or other, inasmuch as legislation is dependent on the will of such people who cannot find in their own sphere all the proofs necessary to establish contagiousness; the ruling has been in most civilized countries common that the afflicted should be prevented from mixing with the healthy. This has led to much confusion, and several diseases which are avowedly unmistakeably innocuous have been confounded with what may be contagious. The word Leprosy in itself is a standing proof of this confusion. In the oldest cuneiform inscription it is represented by words which mean *white man*, a term of reproach for *Israelites*, who were white, in contradiction to the Egyptians who were yellow tribes. It shows that white leprosy or the *Lepra Alfoides* has been denounced as a contagious disease, whereas it is certain now that it is perfectly innocent in that respect. It is simply a term of reproach as the "blackman" is in the Vedas, and what the prime minister meant it for the other day. To the ancient Egyptians the white-skinned Assyrians were as much lepers as the black-skinned Turanians were to the yellow-skinned Aryans. But any how the object is in all these cases to condemn the persons disliked as outcaste. In our modern days English civilization does not tolerate the word "caste;" but practically the idea of caste is predominant everywhere, we only use euphemistic terms to carry out our object. Asiatics have to be expelled from North America and Australia, and the argument is not that they are Asiatics, but that they are of dirty habits. In the case of Leprosy the approved term is "segregation" and its *raison d'être* is the alleged safety of society from an infectious disease. There is not an iota of proof, however, to show that the disease is really infectious or contagious; on the contrary, sound medical opinion is positively against the theory. Then the mortality from the disease is almost infinitesimal. There is nothing like an epidemic. No one can adduce any thing like reliable proof to show that it has at all been spread, or that it has been communicated from one man to another. In the case of the Calcutta Leper Asylum it has been shown that 48 servants have been connected with the Institution for many years, mixing with the afflicted in all stages, dressers are daily handling the sores of the diseased; and yet none has been affected. In Spain, where the disease is somewhat prevalent, incontrovertible evidence is at hand to show that the disease is not spread by contagion or infection, but cock and bull stories are got up everywhere to show that the disease is infectious; and our feelings of disgust and fear are quite enough to justify any amount of segregation, and legislation on the subject that all civilized races have always been governed by our feelings,—segregation which means outlawry, or the deprivation of the rights and liberties of all who happen to be ailing. For the nonce it is gratifying to notice that our rulers have not been guided entirely by their feelings, and in the Resolution under notice have not already rushed to the idea of segregation, pure and simple, and this means the stamping out of the disease in very much the same way as we do of rinderpest.

The Local Government Officers consulted about this question and of whose opinions the despatch of the Government of India affords a summary, are in most cases very discordant Drs. Lewis and Cunningham, the professional advisers to the Government of India, are, as becoming their position and their duty, decidedly opposed to the theory of contagion. The Madras Government is equally of a different opinion. It rejects the draft Leprosy Bill, and recommends that persons suffering from Leprosy should be compulsorily removed to an Asylum and be retained there. The Bombay Government follows the wake of the Madras Government, and suggests that "rigid segregation would be absolutely necessary if the object be to stamp out." The Government of Bengal accepts the proposed legislation as tentative. The Chief Commissioner of the North-Western Province and Oudh desires "the exclusion of men engaged in trade and the use of public conveyance or attending a place of public resort." The Government of the Punjab would limit the provision of the Bill regarding the detention of the Lepers found asking for alms to wandering lepers or lepers begging in towns or cities or fairs, but would at the same time widen its terms so as to include all lepers of whatever rank in life, if it can be shown that their behaviour is a source of danger to the public. The opinions of those consulted in the Central Provinces is "that legislation should be undertaken to check the spread of Leprosy," and the Chief Commissioners of both of those Provinces and Assam advocate the "extension of the scope of the Bill so as to restrain lepers from pursuing avocations which are likely to favor the extension of the disease."

The question is simply to decide that for the good of society and not for the pandering of our fears if segregation be necessary we must have it, but such a case has not yet been made out, and if we try it as an experiment we shall try upon the liberties and rights of the poor afflicted. We say this to the honor of Lord Lansdowne's Government, but some of the Government advisers evinced no hesitation in stamping out the disease by "segregation." If we apply the same remedy in the case of syphilis, small pox, or cholera, we shall certainly have a good case to show in justification of the theory of stamping out. None need care about the liberties of the natives. Only the trouble will be that we would have to deal with the Europeans and other favored nationalities, and humanity would shudder at the idea and rise in revolt against it. We must confess that we look upon large mixed commissions with feelings of suspicion, and the differences of opinion they elicit that nothing is satisfactorily decided, *pace* the Cholera Commission; but this much we must say that Lord Lansdowne has done the most cautious thing possible under the circumstances; with an English Leper Commission in prospect he could do nothing decidedly.

## THE PRESIDENCY COMMANDS.

The question of the abolition of the Presidency Commands was discussed in the House of Lords on the 27th of June, and the discussion showed a conflict of authoritative opinion upon the subject. The debate was raised by Lord Ripon who called the attention of the House to the recommendation of successive Governments of India in favour of the abolition of the existing arrangements for the Commander-in-Chief of the Madras and Bombay armies. His Lordship pointed out that the subject was first gone into in 1879, at the time of Lord Lytton, who appointed a commission under the presidency of the late lamented Sir Ashley Eden to consider and report on the whole question of the organisation of the army in India. The Commission, as the reader knows, recommended that the Presidency Commands should be done away with, and the proposal received the support of the Viceroy, Lord Lytton, though it was strongly opposed by Sir Frederick Haines, the then Commander-in-Chief. In 1881 the Government of Lord Ripon took up the subject at the instance of Lord Hartington, who was then at the head of the India Office. The Viceroy and the Ordinary Members of the Executive Council were absolutely unanimous in their recommendations for the abolition of the Presidency Commands. But Sir F. Haines again differed from his colleagues. When, however, he was succeeded by Sir Donald Stewart, the new Commander-in-Chief concurred in the recommendations of the Government. Strange to say Lord Hartington, who had himself expressly directed the Government of India to take up the report of the Army Commission, left the India Office without arriving at any definite conclusion on the question of the abolition of the Presidency Commands. The subject came up before his successor, Lord Kimberley, for consideration, and, in dealing with it, his Lordship allowed himself to be guided entirely by Sir Henry Norman, who was then a member of the Council of India. Lord Kimberley was also influenced by the fact that the change recommended by the Army Commission and supported by the Governments of Lord Lytton and Ripon, met with strong opposition at the hands of the Duke of Cambridge. Well, it is really very surprising that Lord Kimberley should have attached so much weight to the opinion of His Royal Highness the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief. It can not be too carefully borne in mind that no important change has been introduced in connection with the Army during the last twenty years which the Duke has not strenuously resisted. This fact is so notorious that we need not mention any instances to establish it. It may, indeed, be taken for certain, that whenever any change is proposed on the organisation of the Army the Duke of Cambridge will oppose its introduction.

In 1888 the Government of Lord Dufferin took up this subject again and went into it thoroughly. They made out a very strong case for the abolition of the Presidency Commands. In their despatch, dated 1st June 1888, addressed to the Secretary of State, they wrote:—"We view with apprehension the possibility of our being called on at any future time to undertake extensive military operations while hampered by so faulty a system which violates all the recognised principles of sound military administration, and we feel that we should be incurring a grave responsibility if we did not once more place on record our sense of the danger to India of allowing the reform so strongly advocated by our predecessors to be postponed any longer. We now, therefore, submit to your Lordship our earnest and deliberate opinion that the time has come when what still remains of the presidential system should be finally abolished, and the entire administration of all the Indian armies *should be made over to the Commander-in-Chief*

of India, acting in direct communication with the Commanders-in-Chief of the local armies, and under the direct orders of the Government of India." At the same time the Government of Lord Dufferin recognised most emphatically the importance of maintaining the separate constitution and segregation of the different local armies. They showed clearly that if the proposed arrangement be adopted, the Governments of Madras and Bombay will not have to surrender any appreciable degree of authority or patronage, and that the Commander in-Chiefs of those presidencies will be distinct gainers by the change. The Government of Lord Dufferin even conceded that the present holders of the Presidency Commands might even retain the title of Commander-in-Chief, and that they and their successors might continue with advantage to be members of the local councils. Their despatch then went on to say:—"We believe it to be now generally recognised on all sides that the reform which we are advocating cannot be much longer deferred, and we submit that the present time is peculiarly appropriate for carrying it out. The Government of India in 1881 dwelt on the necessity for making the change deliberately in time of peace, and not waiting till it was forced by the pressure of events. We would urge that this warning still retains all its strength, and that no further delay should be allowed to occur before utilising the present time of tranquillity for the purpose." Lord Cross was so far convinced by the arguments contained in the Government of India's despatch of the 1st June 1888, that in reply to it his Lordship asked by telegraph for a complete and fully detailed draft of the orders which the Government would propose to issue to give effect to their reform. The draft General Order was prepared by Sir George Chesney after the expenditure of much thought and labour with the cordial advice and able assistance of Sir Frederick Roberts; and we need hardly say that it practically embodied the comprehensive scheme for the organisation of the Indian Armies which the accomplished author of *Indian Polity* had presented to the public more than twenty years ago. In submitting the draft General Order to the India Office, Lord Dufferin sent a separate minute in which he strongly advocated the change and remarked that this great reform, when carried out would conduce to the highest efficiency of the Indian Army. The late Viceroy's Minute concluded with these words:—"It is a matter also of congratulation to myself that I have been able during my term of office to support and introduce the measure proposed, and I trust that before I leave India it may be my pleasant duty to inform my colleagues that the sanction of Her Majesty's Government has been received to our recommendations."

But Lord Dufferin's hope was not realised. Lord Cross, after having asked the Government of India for a complete and fully detailed draft of the orders they would propose to issue to give effect to their reform, suddenly changed his mind. In a despatch, dated 30th May 1889, the Secretary of State said:—"I regret to have now to inform your Lordship that, for the present at any rate, I find myself unable to enter into the large question of military re-organisation which has been so ably put forward. I am advised that, in order to give effect to any measure for the formal withdrawal of the armies of Madras and Bombay from the direct control of those Governments recourse must be had to Imperial legislation. Her Majesty's Government consider that such a course would be highly inexpedient, as it would certainly give rise to discussion which must cause delay prejudicial to the public service, and I cannot deem it advisable to consider a general reconstruction of the Indian military system on any less comprehensive basis than that advocated by your Government." The Government of India did not quietly accept this decision. In July of last year Lord Lansdowne and his colleagues again pressed for a settlement of this question of the abolition of the Presidency Commands. They reminded Lord Cross that four successive Governments of India had supported the proposals which were put forward by Sir Ashley Eden's Army Commission; and that the alterations proposed in the administration of the Army were not merely for the purpose of remedying inconveniences, but to impart a practical and working form to an accidental organisation which in the course of time had developed into a cumbersome and complicated machinery. The Government of Lord Lansdowne plainly expressed their conviction "that it would be a misfortune of the greatest moment if this amendment of the military administration which we consider to be essential to the efficiency of the army in this country, should not be carried out in the breathing time of peace which we now fortunately possess, and if the desired change so persistently and impartially advocated by the Government of India were to be postponed until the disastrous experience of war should force upon Her Majesty's Government the necessity for effecting this most necessary reform of the Indian Army System." It will be seen from what has been said above that Lord Cross in his despatch of the 30th May 1889, denies the desirability of effecting the reform advocated by the Army Commission and recommended by four successive Governments of India and two successive Commanders-in-Chief. His Lordship then merely stated that Her Majesty's Government considered that it would be highly inexpedient to apply to Parliament for the legislation which was required for carrying out the change recommended. We do not, of course, know the reasons which led the Salisbury Cabinet to arrive at this conclusion. But we join with the Government of Lord Lansdowne in expressing an earnest hope that the Secretary of State "may be able before long to undertake the necessary legislation." That legislation, as the Government of India point out in their despatch of July of last year, needs not be of an extensive character. When a Bill for abolishing the Presidency Commands is submitted to Parliament, there is no reason to fear that it will be opposed by the Gladstonian Liberals. Lord Kimberley, in the course of his speech in the debate raised by the Marquis of Ripon, declared in plain terms "that if Her Majesty's Government should come to the conclusion that the time had arrived when they could introduce a Bill for the purpose of carrying these recommendations into effect, they would have no opposition from him." This declaration coming from one who has been Secretary of State for India during the Second and Third Administrations of Mr. Gladstone may be taken as showing conclusively that the Opposition will not resist the passing of a bill for abolishing the Presidency Commands. Of course, the Horse Guards will, for obvious reasons, strenuously oppose the measure; but if too much weight is to be attached to such opposition, no change in the organisation of the Army can ever be effected.

## THE FINANCIAL RESULTS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

THE Government of India has recorded an interesting Resolution on the Director-General's Administration Report on Indian Railways for 1889. It appears that during the twelve months ending the 31st March last, there were opened for public traffic 869 miles of railway, as compared with 886 miles during the previous official year. The total open mileage at the end of 1889-90 was, in round numbers, 16,000 miles. The principal events which occurred during the year under report were the amalgamation of the Southern Mahratta and Mysore Railways into one system; the enactment of the Indian Railways Bill which had for many years been before the Supreme Legislative Council, and the completion of the bridge of the Chenab river near Shershah. Shortly after the close of the past official year the tunnel through the Khawaja-Amran mountains was finished. It will be remembered that in 1887 the Secretary of State for India approved a bridge, instead of the ferry for the crossing of the Sind-Sagar Railway over the Chenab near Multan, and the piercing of the Amran Range by a tunnel two and a half miles long at the Khojak Pass. Both of these undertakings have been carried out as a part of the frontier railway scheme at a heavy expenditure. The only measures for strengthening the defences of our North-Western frontier which are still under consideration and which will no doubt be taken in hand in due course, are the extension of the Sind-Sagar line from Muri to Bunnoo on the one side, and to join the Khusalgarh branch on the other, as also the connection of Bhawalpur with Ajmere. This latter line which is to be called the Rajputana Desert Railway will, if we are to believe the *Pioneer*, be 550 miles long and the cost per mile will exceed a lakh of rupees. The construction of the Rajputana Desert Railway will thus involve an expenditure of upwards of six crores of rupees, and we may rest assured that it will never pay the interest on its capital outlay.

It is needless to say that the tax-payer is deeply interested in the financial results of Indian Railways. We observe that the capital directly expended by the State to the end of the calendar year 1889 upon railways was, in round numbers, 123 crores of rupees, while that expended by companies at the same date was 83 crores. These two sums aggregate 206 crores, and do not include expenditure in Native States which was 7½ crores. Altogether the capital invested in Railways up to the 31st December last was 213½ crores. The gross earnings on all railways during 1889 amounted, in round numbers, to 20½ crores, while the total working expenses for the same period came up to very nearly 10½ crores. The net earnings realised were a trifle above 10 crores, which, we are told, give a return on the capital expenditure on open lines, of 4·93 per cent. These results, at first sight, appear satisfactory; but a closer examination of the figures leads to a different conclusion. It is explained that the financial results to the State of the working of the year 1889-90 are not yet accurately known; but the figures given in the Resolution under notice show that the Revised Estimate for this year puts the losses on the Railway account at 214 lakhs and the gains at 50 lakhs. The net loss would, therefore, amount to 164 lakhs. The Government of India observes:—"The loss to the State on Guaranteed Railways is mainly attributable to the comparatively high rate at which the guaranteed interest has to be paid under its contracts with Guaranteed Railway Companies, the State has to pay interest at this rate until the contracts terminate, and it is consequently unable to obtain any advantage from the better condition of the money market; that is to say, where the State could now raise money at 3¼, or even 3 per cent, to pay off lines raised at higher rates of interest, it has still to continue to pay interest at or near the high average rate of 4¾ per cent. in gold on the capital raised by the Guaranteed Companies; and now, owing to the low rate of exchange during the year, the amount of rupees which had to be remitted to England to pay the sterling interest charges is equivalent to a payment of interest of nearly 7 per cent. on the paid up capital at par." Whatever the cause may be, the hard fact remains that the Indian railways impose a heavy burden on the general revenues of the Empire. The Government of India insists that had the loans which have been contracted for building railways been raised at 4 per cent., which is the rate at which the Government can now borrow in silver in India, there would have been a profit of about 95 lakhs of rupees. But in judging of the financial results of undertakings, we must take facts as they are and not as they should be. According to the admission of the Government of India the total loss on the Railway Account during the past year amounted to 177¼ lakhs of rupees.

Taking the railways separately, we notice that the most paying line is the East Indian Railway, which last year yielded more than 7 per cent., on the capital invested in it. The State Railways which are classed as "commercial" gave a return of 5½ per cent. But the State military railways which have cost more than 40 crores are a heavy burden upon the tax-payer. During the year under report they earned less than 3 per cent. The interest payable on their capital outlay for the year was 2 crores, whereas their net earnings amounted to only a crore. The State lines leased to Companies exhibit still more unsatisfactory results. The capital expended upon them up to the 31st December last amounted to 26½ crores and the interest thereon for the year was a crore. But their net earnings were 25 lakhs or only a fourth of the sum required to meet the interest charges. The capital invested in Guaranteed Railways to the end of 1889 was 53½ crores, and

the interest payable for the year was nearly 3½ crores, but the net earnings on the lines were a trifle above 3 crores. At the average rate of exchange obtained by the Secretary of State for the year, the Guaranteed Railways have to earn nearly 6·4 per cent. on the paid up capital at par to pay the guaranteed interest in sterling in England; but, as a matter of fact, they earned less than 5 per cent. during 1889.

## THE EUROPEAN ARMY IN INDIA.

AT a meeting of officers and gentlemen interested in the affairs of the British Indian Empire, recently held under the auspices of the London East India Association, General Sir Orfear Cavenagh read an able address on the reorganisation of the European Army in India. The gallant General's claim to be heard with respectful attention on the subject discussed by him will be readily recognised by all persons who are aware of his lengthened and distinguished service in this country. Sir Orfear pertinently observed at the outset that, in considering the question of organising the European force needed for the protection of the British Eastern Empire, three things should be regarded as essential—namely, the force must be thoroughly efficient in every respect; the cost should not be excessive, so that no undue stress may be thrown upon the finances of India; and both officers and men should be perfectly contented. All sensible and unprejudiced persons will agree with General Cavenagh that, as matters now stand, these three important objects are not attained. He observed:—"It is undesirable that, under the present system, the necessity for continually withdrawing seasoned soldiers from regiments serving in India and replacing them with comparatively untrained recruits not only entails a very heavy expenditure upon the State, but materially impairs the efficiency of the whole army, whilst it is, moreover, from the state of uncertainty it occasions, a frequent cause of dissatisfaction." The perfect accuracy of these observations will be admitted by all persons who are fully acquainted with the facts of the case. We must remember that even in the time of peace the cost of the army has of late years shown a tendency to increase; and it is evident that, if decided measures are not promptly adopted, the military expenditure will soon absorb one half of the entire net revenue of India. We need hardly say that it is impossible for a poor country like India to bear such a heavy drain on her resources. The reader knows that, a few years since, the system of short service was introduced into the British Army. Under the arrangement which previously prevailed, a man was enlisted for 21 years, during twelve of which he served with the colours. But under the new system there is only six years' service with the colours. Although the system of short service may be a good arrangement for England, experience has conclusively shown that the system is not calculated to promote either the economy or the efficiency of the military organisation of India. The cost of transporting troops from England to this country is a heavy item in our military expenditure, and it is evident that the shorter the term of service the more frequently will troops have to be sent from England to India, and back again from India to England, with the result of very materially adding to the charge for transport. Moreover, as the great majority of those who have completed the required period of service in this country go back to England, the inevitable consequence is that India has scarcely any reserve of well-trained and seasoned troops, and that the large part of her European forces consists of young soldiers who have not been long enough in the country to become either properly trained or properly acclimatised. These considerations prove to demonstration that the three conditions which Sir Orfear Cavenagh rightly regards as essential in connection with the European Army in India do not exist under the present system.

The question naturally arises: How can the evils which flow from the existing unsatisfactory state of things be remedied? General Cavenagh tells us that the disadvantages arising from the present condition of affairs have led to a demand for the re-establishment of a local European army for India. This demand seems to us to be most reasonable; but we regret to find that General Cavenagh does not support it on the ground that, in the opinion of many competent judges, there are serious objections to the proposed measure. The question is too important to be disposed of in this summary fashion. Mr. Fawcett has discussed it with his usual ability in his admirable volume on *Indian Finance*. He rightly holds that in order to effect any material reduction in the military expenditure of India, it will not be sufficient simply to deal with details, but it will be necessary to introduce fundamental changes into the system on which the present Indian army is based. Mr. Fawcett then goes on to say:—"With regard to the army, a partnership has been established between England and India, and as one of these countries is extremely rich, and the other extremely poor, much of the same incongruity and many of the same inconveniences arise as if two individuals were to join house-keeping, one of whom had £20,000 a year, and the other £1,000. An expenditure which may be quite appropriate to the one whose income is £ 20,000 would bring nothing but embarrassment to the one whose income is only £1,000. The money which is expended may be judiciously laid out, but if the man with the smaller income finds that he is gradually becoming embarrassed with debt because he has to live beyond his means, it is not compensation to him, to be told that he is only called on to contribute his proper share of the expenses. His position would be the more intolerable if he were treated as India was as regards her army, and after having been compelled against his wish to join the partnership, he is forced to continue it whether he desires to do so or not. In 1861 the English and Indian armies were amalgamated in direct opposition to the strongly expressed remonstrances of Lord Canning, who was then Viceroy, and of almost every Indian statesman of authority and experience. The Council of the Secretary of State unanimously objected to it; but they were informed that although they could, of course, exercise their right of protest, it would be time wasted, amalgamation of the two armies had been made a cabinet question, and was an accomplished fact." A dissolution of the partnership compulsorily established between England and India with regard to the army has since the introduction of the system of short service in the English army become in the highest degree desirable. It must not be forgotten that India has at the present time to pay at least twice as much for her recruits as she would have to pay if she could obtain them for herself. In the days of the Company when India had a European army of her own she obtained her recruits at an extremely cheap rate, and service in the Company's European army was always eagerly sought after. And there can be no doubt that if India were again permitted to recruit for herself, she might make service in her army quite as attractive as before.

We have seen above that the English and Indian armies were amalgamated in 1861 in direct opposition to the strongly-expressed remonstrances of Lord Canning, who was then Viceroy, and of almost every Indian statesman of authority and experience. A Commission was appointed to take evidence and advise between the retention of a local army largely increased and its absorption into the British army. The members of the Commission for reasons best known to themselves made a report which was against the weight of the evidence recorded by them. But all the highest Indian authorities, including Sir John Lawrence and Sir James Outram, were in favour of an extension of the local army, and their views were strongly supported by the India Council. Even Lord Stanley and Lord Derby, who was then Secretary of State for India and a member of the Cabinet, objected to the amalgamation. But in spite of all this opposition India ceased to have a separate European army of her own. The result has been that India is obliged to contribute her share towards the expenses of many costly arrangements which are not calculated to promote either the economy or the efficiency of her military organisation, and as to the adoption of which she is not even consulted.



## LATEST NEWS AND NOTES

THE Committee to consider the Factory question, we are told, will direct its attention specially to the working hours and holidays, and the conditions of the employment of women and children. Their report will be submitted to Government before any legislation takes place in connection with the Factory Act in the cold season.

THE Committee appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor to report upon the accommodation in the new Police Court building, have decided that there is not room for the Coroner's Court there. It is likely that the Police Courts will be removed to the new building during the Pujah vacation, and work will be resumed there after the holidays.

THE Government of India offices will resume work in Calcutta on the 31st of October.

WHILE the East is threatened with famine in all directions, America is thriving. The Canadian Minister of Agriculture reports that the yield of the grain crop is heavy, and the quality excellent. The Washington Senate has adopted the duties on rice, ranging from two cents per pound on cleaned rice to a quarter cent on broken.

A LONDON telegram states that the ratification of the Sikkim treaty has been exchanged. The terms of the treaty have not been yet published at which the mercantile community of India are justly aggrieved.

IN the last number of the *Gazette of India* have been published the revised Gilchrist Scholarship rules. Three scholarships of £200 per annum will be awarded, tenable at any University or Technical College in Europe, and the nominations rest with the Universities of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay in rotation every third year. An extra scholarship will be given to Allahabad and the Punjab jointly. A free passage is provided home, and the scholarships are open to women as well as men.

MONEY is cheap in the Calcutta market and the Bank of Bengal interest is as low as 3 per cent. Sir David Barbour's Currency Bill has sent up the Government Securities considerably and the share market also is flourishing. A number of gold mining companies, such as the Singhbhoom, the Manbhoom, the Sonapet, the Chota-Nagpur and others, are running up their shares at an unprecedented rate.

A NEW rule has, we hear, been made concerning the appointments of Cantonment Magistrates, which limits the tenure of those appointments to five years. Will Major Hopkins—the fixture of Barrackpur—now be removed?

BABU RAMGATI MUKERJEE, who was so long the manager of the Nalhatty State Railway, has retired on pension. He was about the only Bengal manager of a railway, or, for the matter of that, the only high Bengali official connected with active administration of a railway, and it must be very gratifying to his countrymen that the record of his services should have been so excellent. Bengalis are now taking to development of railway enterprise on their own account, and we hope Babu Ramgati in his retirement will be able to assist his countrymen in this new undertaking. Babu Ramgati's place in the Nalhatty railway ought to be filled by a Bengali.

THE Bethune College authorities may well be congratulated on their recent windfall. A memorial subscription in honor of Mr. Bethune amounting to Rs. 30,000 had been lying idle, unnoticed and unknown in some dark corner of the Records of the Accountant General's Office, which has been brought to light in quite an unexpected manner. The amount will now go to the College Fund which has for some time past been sorely in need of strengthening.

THE Labour strikes are as rampant as ever. Great excitement prevails at New Castle, New South Wales, where the miners have struck work. Government have despatched a force of military there to keep order. The police force in Sydney and Melbourne has been reinforced, and numbers of special constables have been sworn in. All the gas stokers in Melbourne have also struck work. In the meantime the Belgian strike among the coal-miners is becoming serious, and seventeen thousand men have joined the strikers. Besides the revision of rules they demand universal suffrage.

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Mr. PESTONJEE HORMUSJEE CAMA, founder of the Cama Hospital, has offered to the Bombay University a donation of Rs.25,000 in furtherance of the cause of female medical education. Out of the interest on Rs. 20,000 a scholarship is to be awarded every year, tenable for the whole course of study, to a Parsi, Hindu, or Mohamedan female student studying for a medical degree. Out of the interest of Rs.5,000 a gold medal is to be awarded to any female student who passes best in surgery or midwifery. Bengal should follow the noble example set by Mr. Cama.

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THE Maharrum has passed without any exciting incidents worth the name, and we congratulate the authorities throughout the country on the admirable manner in which peace and order was maintained during the five principal days of the festival. The good sense of the leaders of the different factions no doubt largely seconded their efforts and we had no unfortunate coincidence of the Dusserah and Maharum festivals. In this connection we may observe once more, what we have repeatedly observed before, that the festival is being steadily shorn of its splendour for which it used to be distinguished in the past. The only regrettable incidents connected with the Calcutta processions were, attacks committed on two European gentlemen by the processionists, which we are told will be judicially enquired into.

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THE *Capital* in commenting on the approaching completion of the Kidderpur Docks, takes a somewhat gloomy view of the future of Calcutta as a port. Although the natural disadvantages of the Hughly are attempted to be made up for by the advantages that these docks are sure to present, the action of the Port authorities in some respect does not commend itself to our contemporary. 'Nothing has yet come of the Committee, recently appointed to consider how the docks shall be worked, and things are much in *statu quo*. What with the high charges of the port, what with the demoralization which must inevitably occur on the East Indian Railway, what with the advantages that Chittagong will offer, and, should a new port be discovered on the coast, what with the diversion of traffic by the new East Coast Railway, our contemporary views the future of Calcutta with some apprehension. Instead of every effort being made to lighten the burdens on the port, "apparently every attempt is being made to increase them, and it is not altogether difficult to foresee the ultimate result." We are not sure that our contemporary does not altogether take a too gloomy view of the situation, although we are bound to admit that the Port rules in many instances are susceptible of large improvements. Calcutta from the very position it occupies must long continue to be the principal port of Eastern India.

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THE second official inspection of the Harrington Incinerator was attended by a large number of Commissioners and officers of the Corporation, and the Chairman and the Commissioners were of opinion that the incinerator was working satisfactorily. One of the Commissioners, Dr. Zahiruddin Ahmed, however, remarked to the Chairman just before they dispersed, on Tuesday last, that the smoke from the chimney was proving a nuisance to the Campbell Hospital. If any one were to visit that place between six and seven o'clock in the evening, he would find all the wards full of smoke; it contained poisonous gas, and was not at all agreeable to the patients. He said it would be better, if they analysed the smoke. The smoke was besides a great nuisance to the residents in the neighbourhood. The Chairman was of a contrary opinion, and said that if it was necessary, the height of the chimney could be raised. It is, however, worth while to analyse the smoke as Dr. Zahiruddin Ahmed suggested and set all doubts at rest. If necessary, the Incinerator might be removed to some other convenient and less objectionable locality. Much of the future health of the Town depends upon the success of the experiment. We have not long heard anything of the Gobra Incinerator of Messrs. Bird and Co.

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WE are glad to hear that Shahzadah Mahomed Furrok Shah and Mr. R. D. Mehta have been appointed to be Visitors of the Alipore Central Jail.

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WE have seen some lithographs intended for the illustration of a work comprising Biographical stketches of Indian celebrities. Such a work will prove generally useful. Babu Ram Chunder Palit has taken it up in hand, and knowing his merits we have no doubt that he will accomplish the work in a manner which will give satisfaction. The illustrations are very good in their way, and will be welcome to the people of this country.

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IN the Small Cause Court suit of Babu Troylokya Nath Bose against the Small Cause Court of Calcutta, to which we referred in our last issue, Mr. Sconce, the learned first Judge of the Court, has held in the plaintiff's favour as to the interpretation of the term "appeal" and as to the admissibility of evidence therein. He is of opinion that the word "appeal" as used in section 137 of the Calcutta Municipal Consolidation Act (II of 1888) is of the nature of "an 'application' or 'reference' to the Small Cause Court to have the whole matter of the correctness of the assessment gone into by the Court," and that in the absence of any limit to the meaning of the words "in any case," used in section 424, such an appeal is to be dealt with as an original suit.

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AT Thursday's meeting of the Legislative Council, Sir David Barbour's Currency Bill was passed, without reference to a Select Committee. Mr. Hutchins introduced a Bill amending the Births, Deaths and Marriages Registration Act of 1886. The object of the Bill is to extend till 31st March 1891 the period for transmission to the Registrar-General of the registers prescribed in section 32 of the Act. Local Commissioners will be appointed to examine and verify such registers. The Bill to amend the Indian Emigration Act was also referred to a Select Committee.

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MAHARAJA DALIP SING'S pardon will assume a tangible shape. Reuter telegraphs that a sea side villa in England has been secured for the accommodation of the Maharaja, who it is stated will receive a substantial allowance. The Maharaja is so far recovered that he has proceeded to England already.

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THE distress caused by the recent floods in Lower Bengal is by no means confined to the District of Burdwan. The sufferings in Nuddea also are very acute and immediate relief is necessary. In many parts of the district crops and cattle have been destroyed and the people in many instances are without house and home. Disease in various forms has made appearance and the prospect on the whole is very gloomy. The Reverend Mr. Clifford, who knows the district very well, has appealed for public charity through the morning papers, and it is very necessary that the appeal should be promptly responded to. The Laltakuri embankment has given way and the distress in the Murshidabad District in consequence is great. Khulna, Jessore, parts of the 24 Purgunas and some Behar districts are also suffering very much from the floods.

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IF any thing was wanted to prove, beyond the possibility of a doubt, that the dismissal of the three Assistant Surgeons by Dr. Hilson was arbitrary and unjustifiable in the extreme, we have it in the fact that, the Government of India have seen fit to re-enact the old rules on the subject of the examination of Assistant Surgeons for promotion, with a new clause added providing that the final decision, whether a candidate has passed or failed, will rest with the Administrative Medical Officer, who will be at liberty to supplement the examination in any subject with such fresh questions as he may think desirable. Such a rule *did not exist* when the three Assistant-Surgeons were examined, and the setting of 'supplemental questions' by Dr. Hilson was outside the law, and the resultant action, when these questions were not taken up and answered, was altogether illegal. It is not merely a pity, it is a wrong of the gravest character, that Government have failed to do justice in the case of the three Assistant Surgeons, who have been victimised, because the Administrative Head of the Department was guilty of an unauthorised act, and the Government did not choose to say that he was so guilty. To create a want of confidence in the rules and regulations of Government, at the mere whim or caprice of an administrative officer is not a very enviable position for the Government to place themselves in. Sir John Gorst certainly misrepresented the facts when, in his answer to the question put in Parliament by Mr. Bradlaugh, he said that the Assistant Surgeons were not examined under the Rules of 1868, but under a Circular of 1880. The Circular only *added a viva voce* examination to the written examinations by means of question papers set by the Professors of the Medical College; it gave no handle for the interference of the Administrative Head of the Department in the examinations. As to the new rule itself, the less said of it the better; its enactment is an attempt to give a colorable defence to the action of Dr. Hilson by an *ex post facto* law, but it is as weak as the original attempt of Government, to uphold the unjustifiable conduct of one of its principal officers, was. No one in this country saw that the Government were successful in proving that the dismissal of the Assistant Surgeons was justified under the Rules. The enactment of the new Rule is as reasonable as one would be, enacting that the final decision as to whether a Civil Service candidate has passed or failed, should rest with the Secretary of State, and not with the Civil Service Commissioners, or that the fate of a candidate at the University Examinations should be altogether in the hands of the Vice-Chancellor, and not in those of the Examiners or the Moderators appointed by the University to conduct the examinations. To leave the decision in the hands of an administrative officer is to destroy all faith in the examinations or in the examiners.

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THE *Civil and Military Gazette* hears that "the three Bengali Assistant Surgeons, who were dismissed the other day, and whose wrongs were brought before Parliament without result, intend to obtain redress by going to law." The Assistant Surgeons themselves have not heard anything to this effect.

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THE *Unity and Minister* has some hard writing about Mr. N. N. Ghose's *prayaschitta* on the occasion of the *sradh* of his deceased father. We need not notice at length the insensate effusions of a Brahma organ, for our as well as Mr. Ghose's concern is with the society into which he has been taken back. A journey to Europe on a variety of missions will now be necessary for our promising young men, and it is of the greatest advantage that discount should not if possible be put upon these visits. With or without reason society and religion do not favour these visits, and any compromise that will facilitate them ought to be hailed with pleasure and not condemned. It is in the highest degree undesirable that the cream of our youth should live as out-castes and be practically lost to Hindu society. By allowing re-admission into caste through the door of *prayaschitta*, Hindu society has made a large enough concession, and it is but right that it should be accepted and gracefully acknowledged. A reformer's real ideal should not be to live apart from his kith and kin and to look after his earthly joys alone and those of his immediate family. The concession made by the society to-day could not have been exacted at any price twenty or even ten years ago, and it is a positively healthy

sign of the times that the concession has after all been made. The opportunity has not to be frittered away but improved and made much of, and those that mean to do us real good should understand this once for all. Larger concession may be obtained without much difficulty if the rule of give and take be properly followed, and it is a policy of questionable wisdom to estrange a class once for all from the society to which it naturally belongs. *Pryaschitta* as now viewed by Hindu society in this concern is nothing more nor less than recognition of its supreme power, and those that mean to preserve and reform it must acknowledge this sovereignty. As regards "respect of our rulers" we have little reason to apprehend its forfeiture, for the plain reason that they cannot look with contempt upon the action of those who make sacrifices for preservation of their society's solidarity.

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THOUGH Calcutta has not yet been innundated in right earnest, we are fast getting signs that it will. Only a portion of the Strand used sometimes to be submerged for a few minutes during *Bhadra* high tides before. But the scene presented yesterday and the day before was quite unprecedented, when the whole of the Strand was under water, and *dingies* were plying up to the very gates of the Bank of Bengal. If this happens in a well protected port like Calcutta, the state of things in unprotected areas may be better imagined than described. The river is now not at all safe for navigation purposes having regard to the state of the tides, and the Port Officer has warned the Captains of the vessels in port that none should try to go down the river before the 5th instant.

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WE are sorry that the Hindu Hostel authorities, at least some of them, have refused admission to some *Subarnabanik* youths on the ground that the rules of the institution forbid their admission. We are not aware of any such absurd rules being in existence, and if there be any they should at once be abolished. The *Subarnabaniks* are an important section of the community, and there are among them as good Hindus perhaps as may be in any other community. Their leaders have moreover largely contributed towards the erection of the building in which the institution is now accommodated. The Hostel is, or at all events should be, open to all Hindus. Exclusion of any particular class was never contemplated, and the authorities concerned have very much mistaken their duty in insisting upon it. We trust the matter should at once be inquired into, and the grounds of complaint removed.

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THE following Resolution was adopted by an overwhelming majority at the meeting of the Senate of the Calcutta University held on Saturday last:—"That having regard to the altered circumstances, disclosed in the letter of Babu Surendra Nath Banerji, dated the 14th August, the Senate requests the Syndicate to re-consider so much of their Resolution as refers to the disaffiliation of the Ripon College in Law for one year."

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WE are sorry to hear that Babu Rajendro Dutt, the venerable head of the Hatkhola Dutt family, is dead. He was 76 years of age, and was highly respected in his community for his sober wisdom and unostentatious charity. He was a fine specimen of old class orthodox Hindoos and his death is very largely mourned.

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DR CAMPARAN writes:—Madame de R. was afflicted with dyspepsia complicated with anæmia of a menacing character, brought on by excessive mental anxiety and through suckling a little girl. She had taken various ferruginous preparations, but these drugs always produced the worst results. The dyspeptic symptoms increased, and were aggravated by obstinate constipation. At this point I administered Chassaing's Pepsine and Diastase Bidigestive Wine, giving one wineglassful after each meal. Its action was most successful and prompt. After the second day the digestion improved considerably, the motions were easier, and now the patient has undergone a most happy change. Dr. Camparan, Physician to Saint Gauden's Hospital.

A LARGELY attended and influential meeting of the different Houses of Calcutta engaged in the import trade was held in the rooms of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce on Wednesday under the presidency of Mr. G. A. Walker of Messrs. Gisborne & Co. The object of the meeting was to discuss the question of the import trade as affected by the recent rise in exchange, which by its unreliable character has caused no little anxiety in the mercantile community. Mr. Ralli said:

Native dealers were of opinion that no sales should be made for a period say, up to all the Pujahs. This could be accepted, provided all present were unanimous in accepting it. Objections on the part of consignees were met by the fact of the danger of present guaranteeing inactivity, which, although bad, was the less of two evils. The buyers if they saw that sellers were almost unanimous in their intention of helping them, would endeavour to abstain from buying from any firms not included in the combination and also from Natives, buying direct. Consequently the common interest appeared decidedly to point to some such unanimous action being taken. As to Bombay and Karachi competing with Calcutta, it was sufficient to say that the piece-goods markets there were different as to quality, finish, dimensions, and borders. If the proposed combination was impossible to be carried out at once, he would suggest the formation of a committee to ascertain what firms would agree to stop selling, and what Native buyers would undertake not to buy from such firms as remained out, and to report to the Chairman and consult with him as to the best steps to be adopted to advise importers either by circulars or otherwise.

Raja Durga Charan Law said it was a most difficult thing to suggest a remedy under the present circumstances. A combination such as was suggested would be a very good thing to relieve market, but would such a combination be generally accepted? It would certainly help the import trade if for two months they held their hands and did nothing. Speaking for himself he would be glad to join such a movement, if importers abstained from forward sales for the time mentioned.

There was some discussion and it was finally resolved that a Committee consisting of the following gentlemen be formed to consult import firms, and find out whether they could not devise some necessary basis upon which all could work together for the common good:

G. Walker, *Chairman*, Messrs T. K. Milne, L. P. Lutrari, G. R. Cheetham, C. H. Wilkie, W. Thomson, E. C. Petrocochino, J. Toomey, F. E. Patteson, A. H. T. Becker, Raja Durga Churn Law, and Babu Romacanth Sen.

All interested have been invited to send in suggestions on the subject to Mr. S. E. J. Clarke, the Secretary to the Chamber of Commerce.

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REFERRING to our recent remarks about temporary housing of paupers in the House of God a Christian contemporary tauntingly asks what the worshippers would have to say to 'improved cushions.' Whatever the worshippers may have to say, we can say this for them, that they will certainly be poorer in spirit than the lowliest of the poor, if they take umbrage to the latter finding shelter where they congregate to invoke divine benediction. It is but the story of Dives and Lazarus told over again.

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AFTER a short discussion at the "Parisian Hospital Medical Society," all the physicians were of the same opinion, namely, that for Chronic Diseases of the Skin, Impurity of the Blood, Scrofula and Syphilitic affections, there were not better remedies in existence than "Dr. Gibert's Depurative Iodurated Syrup and Pills," which are highly recommended and approved by the French Academie de Medicine.

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STATEMENT made by Dr William Lane, Head Physician of the Lock Hospital, London,—Numerous clinical experiments have been made in London at the Lock Hospital by Dr William Lane the Head Physician. This eminent practitioner has certified that MATHEY CAYLUS'S CAPSULES are not only the most convenient preparation of the kind, but also the best he has ever employed. Have been used for over twenty years with the greatest success by the leading Physicians in London, Paris and New York. Have been found superior to all others for the prompt cure of recent or chronic discharges in either sex. "Pure Copaiba," "Copaiba and Cubebs," Copaiba and Citrate of Iron," "Matico"

WE testify with pleasure to the excellence of the blue-black ink manufactured by Mr. B. Banerji, of the New School-Book Press. It is as good as any imported from Europe. We feel sure that the Government and the public will extend that patronage to Mr. B. Banerji which he fully deserves.

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IF reduction and retrenchment were the primary objects of General Strachey's visit to this country last cold weather as Chairman of the East Indian Railway, it had other ideas in view too calculated to its improved efficiency. One of these was the formation of a Local Consultative Board to arrange matters connected with the working of the Railway. The Agent for the Company, as his functions necessarily continued to be, is an Executive Officer with the control and supervision of the various departments, and a deliberative council cannot but help him in his work very materially. We are, therefore, glad that the Board of Directors in England has sanctioned the formation of a Council on the lines suggested by General Strachey. The following gentlemen have been requested to form it:—Mr. Jas. L. Mackay, the Hon. Sir A. Wilson, Mr. H. B. Turner, Mr. R. Steel, and Babu Sham Churn Law. We regret to hear that Babu Sham Churn Law's health will not allow him to join the Committee. The best man to supply his place will be his worthy brother Babu Jaygobind Law, who has recently been appointed to represent the Corporation on the Port Commission. The *Englishman* suggests that the Eastern Bengal Railway also should have a similar Board so that perfect touch may be maintained with the commerce of the Port.

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TO THE READERS OF THE HINDOO PATRIOT.

THE extraordinary statements of General W. F. Nuthall, Captain James Paige, Rev. C. G. Squirrell, Bishop Wilson, and other prominent men that have appeared in these columns in the past, have not only attracted much attention, but have awakened doubts in the minds of some as to their genuineness. They were, however, correct in every particular, as the following local statements amply confirm;

Mr. Alfred Craven, of Allahabad; guard E. I. Railway, says; "I have tried Warner's 'SAFE' Diabetes Cure, and have much pleasure in stating that it has done me a world of good."

Col. M. Peters, of Jabalpar, writes. "I have tried Warner's 'SAFE' Cure, and have found it very effective in derangements of the kidneys."

Mr. R. Frame, of Umballa, says: "I have much pleasure in reporting very favourably of the use of Warner's 'SAFE' Cure for liver complaint. I have had better results from it than from any other medicine I have tried, and can recommend it to people suffering from that complaint."

Mr. W. John Clark, Clark's Family Hotel, Benares, writes. "Warner's 'SAFE' Cure has done me a great deal of good. I had been suffering for a long time from great weakness, depression of spirits, drowsiness, loss of appetite &c., but soon after taking this medicine, these ailments decreased, and I am now feeling as near well as possible, and as I can expect to be considering my age, and the fact that my residence for the past thirty-two years has been in the plains. I am now spending the hot season, which I always feel severely, with much less distress than I have experienced for many years. That Warner's 'SAFE' Cure is an excellent remedy for liver and kidney diseases, and all their concomitant disorders, I have good reason to believe.

Rev. Alexander Salmon, Mission of S. S. Peter and Paul, S. P. G, Toungoo, Burma, writes. "A Karew woman in one of our Christian villages was taken very ill, and symptoms of dropsy soon began to set in. I did all I could for her, but she continued to get worse, so I had her brought to the Civil Dispensary in this place. The surgeon pronounced her case as hopeless, said her heart was affected, and that an operation would probably cause death through weakness. She

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DOCTOR LAVILLE.—Dear Sir,—For nearly ten years I was a martyr to that most painful of afflictions "Gout". In spite of the medicaments and baths prescribed by Doctors, etc., I was in constant agony and seldom left my bed, at last after much hesitation I was induced to try Dr. Laville's Anti-Gout Liqueur, a few bottles of which have entirely cured me. It is profound gratitude and faith in this truly wonderful medicament which induces me to testify to its excellency and to recommend highly Dr. Laville's Gout Liqueur to all those afflicted with this painful malady. (Signed 9 Dec. 1888 Joseph Hermann, at the Reichstag, Berlin. Berlin

was three weeks in the Dispensary, and then her friends carried her home at her request, that she might die there. As a last resort, I determined to try Warnear's 'SAFE' Cure. I had no faith in it, I must confess, and the poor woman took it as a matter of course, not daring to hope that it could do her good. I got her a second and a third bottle, and still she seemed to get no benefit; but soon after commencing the fourth bottle, the swelling began to go down, and she felt relieved. At the end of the sixth bottle she was quite well, and has been so ever since. When I told the doctor, he was greatly surprised, and expressed a fear that she would have a relapse; on the contrary, she seems stronger than ever. You can make any use of this you think best."

The foregoing statements ought to be convincing. They ought to satisfy the reader of the great value of Warner's "SAFE" Cure. They are not from people living in distant parts of the world, but from your friends and neighbours, residing right here in India, where the truth of their assertions can be easily verified. Write to them, enclosing stamps for reply, and learn what they have to say regarding this great remedy, which can be procured of all chemists, and at the bazaars, or of H. Ballantyne and Sons, Bombay, Calcutta, and Rangoon.

# Government Notifications

## Calcutta Gazette.—*August* 29, 1890

GENERAL.—Mr J A Hopkins, Officiating Magistrate and Collector, Patna, is appointed to be an Additional Commissioner in the Patna Division.

Mr N Bonhum-Carter, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Sarun, is appointed to have temporary charge of the Gopalgunge Sub-Division of that District.

Mr W B Martin, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Gopalgunge, Sarun, is appointed to have charge of the Rampore Hat Sub-Division in the District of Birbhum.

Mr B L Gupta, District and Sessions Judge, Cuttack, is appointed to act, until further orders, in the first grade of District and Sessions Judges, with effect from the 13th instant, vice Mr A C Brett, on privilege leave.

Mr H F Mathews, Officiating District and Sessions Judge, Burdwan, is appointed to act, until further orders, in the first grade of District and Sessions Judges, with effect from the 13th instant, vice Mr J Whitmore, on privilege leave.

Moulvi Abdul Khalique, Special Excise Deputy Collector, Mymensingh, is allowed leave for three months under Article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the date on which he may be relieved.

Babu Shib Chundra Nag, Special Excise Deputy Collector, Sonthal Pergunnahs, is transferred to the District of Mymensingh.

Mr A W Mackie, District and Sessions Judge, Rampore is allowed leave for one month and eleven days, under Article 308 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 1st proximo.

Mr C C Quinn, is appointed to be Commissioner of the Burdwan Division, with effect from the 6th March, 1890, vice Mr N S Alexander, retired, but will continue to act, until further orders, as Commissioner of the Bhaugulpore Division.

Mr C H Vowell, Magistrate and Collector, Midnapore, on furlough, is promoted to the first grade of Magistrates and Collectors.

Mr C W Bolton, Officiating Magistrate and Collector, Mozufferpore, is promoted to the second grade of Magistrates and Collectors, vice Mr C H Vowell.

Mr L Hare, Officiating Magistrate and Collector, Dacca, on leave, is appointed to be a Magistrate and Collector of the third grade, vice Mr C W Bolton, but will continue to act, until further orders, in the second grade of Magistrates and Collectors.

Mr R T Greer, substantive pro tempore Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector of the first grade, is confirmed in that grade, vice Mr L Hare, but will continue to act, until further orders, as Magistrate and Collector of the second grade at Tipperah.

Mr C P Caspersz, Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, on furlough, is promoted substantively pro tempore to the first grade of Joint-Magistrates and Deputy Collectors, vice Mr R T Greer.

Mr R W Carlyle, substantive pro tempore Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector of the second grade, is confirmed in that grade, vice Mr R T Greer, but will continue to act, until further orders, as Magistrate and Collector of Chittagong.

Mr W H H Vincent, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Serajgunge, Pubna, is vested with the powers of a Collector under Act X of 1870 in that District.

Babu Hari Mohun Chandra, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector and Personal Assistant to the Commissioner of the Rajshahye Division, is allowed leave for thirty days, under Article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from afternoon of the 23rd instant.

JUDICIAL.—Babu Chundra Sekhar Ker, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Tumluk, Midnapore, is vested with the power to try summarily the offences mentioned in Section 260 of the Code of Criminal procedure.

The Lieutenant-Governor accepts the resignation tendered by Babu Chundra Kumar Roy of his appointment of Honorary Magistrate in the Noakholly District.

Babu Gopi Nath Mattay, Munsiff of Gya, is appointed to act temporarily as Additional Subordinate Jddge of Tirhut, with effect from the afternoon of the 18th instant.

Babu Jogendra Nath Bandapadhya, Deputy Magistrate and Deduty Collector, Serajgunge, Pubna, is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the first class.

Rai Matadin Bahadur, is appointed to be an Honorary Magistrate in Patna, and is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the second class.

The Lieutenant-Governor accepts the resignation tendered by Babu Chundra Sekur Gupta, of his appointment as an Honorary Magistrate of the Indevendent Bench at Nyhatty, in the District of the 24-Pergunnahs.

Babu Umesh Chundra Sen, Muhsiff of Satkhira, in the District of Jessore, is vested with the powers of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such a Court up to the value of Rs. 50 within the local limits of the Satkhira Munsiff, during the absence, on leave, of Babu Chandi Churn Sen, or until further orders.

The following Honorary Magistrates of the Independent Benches in the District of Patna are ves ed with the powers of a Magistrate of the second class.—

The Bankipore Independent Bench.

Syed Ahmad Kuli Khan, President. Rai Kristo Chundra Ghose Bahadur and Moulvi Tafazal Hossein Khan.

The Jhaugunge Independent Bench.

Moulvi Mahammad Kaim.

The Dinapore Independent Bench.

Mr L Miller and Mr W Charrier.

The Barh Independent Bench.

Shaikh Bahadur Ali Khan, President.

The Behar Independent Bench.

Moulvi Syed Nisar Ali, President.


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DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—ITS UNEQUALLED EFFICACY IN CONSUMPTION.—Allen G. Chattaway, Esq., District Medical Officer Leominster, testifies, as follows, to the unparalleled efficacy of this celebrated Oil in the treatment of Consumption:—'Having for some years extensively used Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil, both in public and private practice, I have no hesitation in stating that its effects are very far superior to those of any other Cod Liver Oil. Nearly four years since, two cases of confirmed Consumption were placed under my care. In both, the lungs were a mass of tubercular desposit and every possible sound to be heard in Phthisis was present. The sole remedy employed as Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil; and now the patients are strong and fat; the diseased (abnormal) sounds nearly inaudible; and in the one case (male), hunting, fishing, and shooting are freely indulged in, the patient expressing himself quite capable of undergoing as much fatigue as any of his fellow-sportsmen." Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil is sold only in capsuled imperial half pints, pints, and quarts, with his stamp and signature and the signature of his sole consignees on the capsule and the label under wrapper, by all chemists, druggists and store-keepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar Harford & Co., 210, High Holborn, London.

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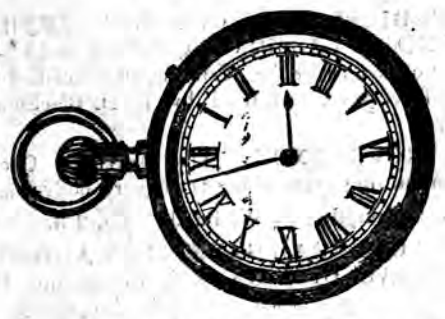

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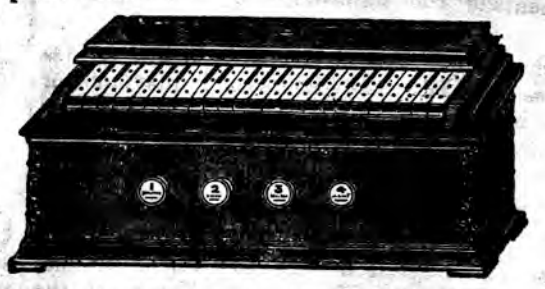

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